Ontario Geological Survey
Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 3

AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK SOUTHERN ONTARIO

by

Staff of the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section

Ontario Geological Survey

1980

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ABSTRACT

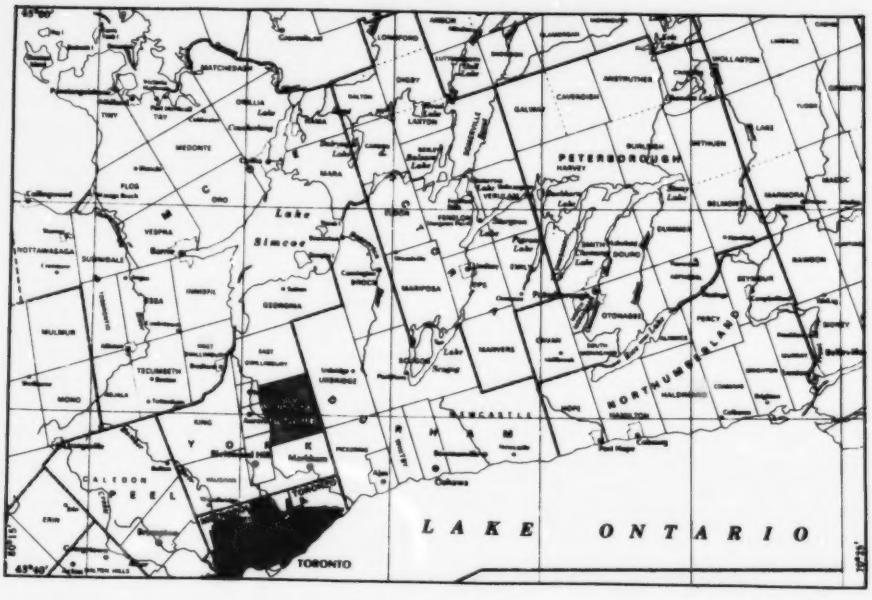


Figure 1. Key Map Showing Location of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Scale 1: 1, 800,000.

An inventory and evaluation of aggregate resources, including crushed stone derived from bedrock as well as natural sand and gravel, was completed for the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville in 1979, as part of the Aggregate Resources Inventory Program for townships and municipalities designated under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971. The aggregate resources in the town have been assessed according to standards developed for the Program.

In the town, three areas containing significant amounts of sand and gravel have been selected for possible resource protection. Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas comprise 4311 acres (1745 ha). An estimated 342 million tons (310 million tonnes) are thought to be available for extraction under present conditions. The Selected Areas comprise 17 percent of the total area occupied by sand and gravel deposits in the town and 9 percent of the total resource tonnage.

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1, between Preston Lake and Lemonville, constitutes the most important natural aggregate deposit in the town. This glaciofluvial outwash deposit contains available resources of 261 million tons (237 million tonnes) of sand suitable for a range of road-building and construction uses.

Selected Resource Area 2 lies to the east of Area 1 and is located in similar material. It has an available acreage of 659 acres (267 ha) and resources of approximately 49 million tons (44 million tonnes). Selected Resource Area 3 comprises the easternmost portion of the glaciofluvial deposit. It has an available acreage of 281 acres (114 ha) and resources of 32 million tons (29 million tonnes). Both deposits are suitable for selective road-building uses.

Generally, the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville has large possible resources of sand and gravel, and is an important regional source of road-building and/or construction material. Care should be taken to ensure the continuing availability of as much of these resources as possible.

There are no possible resources of bedrock-derived aggregate in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. All aggregate for road and construction uses must be obtained from natural sand and gravel deposits.

Selected Resource Areas are not intended to be permanent, single, land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY
OF
THE TOWN OF WHITCHURCH - STOUFFVILLE

BY
STAFF OF ENGINEERING
AND TERRAIN GEOLOGY SECTION

INTRODUCTION

Mineral aggregates, which include bedrock-derived crushed stone as well as naturally formed sand and gravel, constitute the major raw material in Ontario's road-building and construction industries. Very large amounts of these materials are used each year throughout the Province. For example, in 1976, the total tonnage of mineral aggregates extracted was greater than that of any other metallic or nonmetallic commodity mined in the Province (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 1977).

Although mineral aggregate deposits are plentiful in southern Ontario, they are fixed-location, nonrenewable resources which can be exploited only in those areas where they occur. Mineral aggregates are characterized by their high bulk and low unit value so that the economic value of a deposit is a function of its proximity to a market area as well as its quality and size. The potential for extractive development is usually greatest in urban fringe areas where land use competition is extreme. For these reasons the availability of adequate resources for future development is now being threatened in some areas.

Comprehensive planning and resource management strategies are required to make the best use of available resources, especially in those areas experiencing rapid development. Such strategies must be based on a sound knowledge of the total mineral aggregate resource base at both local and regional levels. The purpose of the Aggregate Resources Inventory is to provide the basic geological information required to include potential mineral aggregate resource areas in planning strategies and official plans. The reports should form the basis for discussion on those areas best suited for possible extraction. The aim is to assist decision-makers in protecting the public well-being by ensuring that adequate resources of mineral aggregate remain available for future use.

This report is a technical background document, based for the most part on geological information and interpretation. It has been designed as a component of the total planning process and should be used in conjunction with other planning considerations, to ensure the best use of a municipality's resources.

The report includes an assessment of sand, gravel and crushed bedrock. The most recent information available has been used to prepare the reports. As new information becomes available, revisions may be necessary.

PART I - INVENTORY METHODS

FIELD AND OFFICE METHODS

The methods used to prepare the report primarily involve the interpretation of published geological data such as bedrock and surficial geology maps and reports (see References). Wherever possible, field examination of potential resource areas was also undertaken to confirm interpretations made in the office. Field methods included the examination of natural and man-made exposures of granular material. Most observations were made at quarries and sand and gravel pits located from records held by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ontario Geological Survey, and by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Observations made at pit sites included estimates of the total face height and the proportion of gravel- and sand-size fragments in the deposit. Observations were also made of the shape and lithology of the particles. These characteristics are important in estimating the quality and quantity of the aggregate. In areas of limited exposure, test pitting, soil probing and hand-augering techniques were used to assess subsurface materials. Air photos at various scales were used to determine the continuity of deposits, especially in areas of limited subsurface information.

In the office, the pit data were supplemented by information on file with the Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Data contained in these files include field estimates of the depth, composition and "workability" of deposits as well as laboratory analyses of the physical properties and chemical suitability of the aggregate. Information concerning the development history of the pits and acceptable uses of the aggregate is also recorded. The location, size, and depth of extraction of pits licenced under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 were obtained from records held by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The cooperation of the above named groups in the compilation of inventory data is gratefully acknowledged.

Water well records, held by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, were used in some areas to corroborate thickness estimates, or to indicate the presence of buried granular material. These records were used only in conjunction with other evidence. Topographic maps of the National Topographic System, at a scale of 1:50 000, were used as a compilation base for the field and office data. The information was then transferred to a township base map, also at a scale of 1:50 000, prepared by the Cartography Section of the Lands and Waters Group, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, for presentation in the report.

RESOURCE TONNAGE CALCULATION TECHNIQUES

SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES

Once the interpretative boundaries of the aggregate units have been drawn, quantitative estimates of the possible resources available can be made. Generally, the volume of a deposit can be calculated if its areal extent and average thickness are known or can be estimated. The computation methods used are as follows: First, the area of the deposit, as outlined on the final base map, is calculated in acres. The thickness values used are an approximation of the deposit thickness, based on the face heights of pits developed in the deposit or on subsurface data such as water well logs. Original tonnage values can then be calculated by multiplying the volume of the deposit by 2500 (the density factor). This factor is approximately the number of tons in a one-foot thick layer of sand and gravel, one acre in extent, assuming an average density of 110 pounds per cubic foot.

Tonnage = Area x Thickness x Density Factor

Tonnage calculated in this manner must be considered only as an estimate. Furthermore, such tonnages represent amounts that existed prior to any extraction of material (i.e. original tonnage) (Table 1, Column 4).

The Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas in Table 3 represent only those parts of the deposit lying outside licenced areas (Column 2).

Two successive subtractions are made from the unlicenced area. Column 3 accounts for the number of acres unavailable due to the presence of permanent cultural features and their associated setback requirements. Column 4 accounts for those areas that have previously been extracted (e.g. wayside pits are included in this category). The remaining figure is the area of the deposit currently available for extraction (Column 5). The available area is then multiplied by the estimated deposit thickness and the density factor (Column 5 x Column 6 x 2500) to give an estimate of the sand and gravel tonnage presently available for extractive development and/or resource protection.

BEDROCK RESOURCES

The method used to calculate resources of bedrock-derived aggregate is much the same as that described above. The areal extent of favourrable bedrock formations overlain by less than 50 feet (15 m) of unconsolidated overburden is determined from bedrock geology maps, drift thickness and bedrock topography maps and from the interpretation of water well records. The measured extent of such areas is then multiplied by the estimated workable thickness of the formation, based on stratigraphic analyses and on estimates of existing quarry faces in the unit. In some cases a standardized estimate of a workable thickness of 60 feet (18 m) is used. Volume estimates are then multiplied by 3600 (the estimated weight in tons of a one-foot thick section of dolostone, one acre in extent, assuming a bulk density of 165 pounds per cubic foot).

Resources of sandstone are calculated using a bulk density estimate of 146 pounds per cubic foot or approximately 3200 tons per acre. Shale resources are calculated on the basis of a bulk density estimate of 150 pounds per cubic foot.

UNITS AND DEFINITIONS

Although most of the measurements and other primary data available for resource tonnage calculations are given in Imperial units, Metric units have also been given in the text and on the tables which accompany the report. The Metric equivalent of the data is shown in brackets after or directly below the corresponding Imperial figures. Data are generally rounded off in accordance with the Ontario Metric Practice Guide (Metric Committee 1975).

The tonnage estimates made for sand and gravel as well as bedrock-derived aggregates are termed possible resources in accordance with terminology of the Ontario Resource Classification Scheme (Robertson 1975,p.7) and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario (1976) (see Glossary, Appendix B).

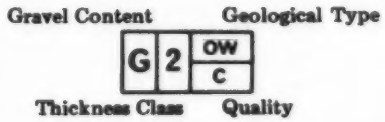
PART II - DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

Three maps, each portraying a different aspect of the aggregate resources in the municipality, accompany the report. Map 1, "Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits", gives a comprehensive inventory of the sand and gravel resources in the report area. Map 2, "Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas", shows those deposits which are considered to represent the largest and/or highest quality resources in the area. Map 3, "Bedrock Resources", shows the distribution of bedrock formations, the distribution of overlying unconsolidated sediments, and identifies the Selected Bedrock Resource Areas.

MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Map 1 is derived directly from the existing surficial geology maps of the area or from air photo interpretation where surficial mapping is incomplete. It shows the extent of sand and gravel deposits within the study area and serves as a base for the calculation of the total sand and gravel resources.

Map 1 presents a summary of all available information related to the quantity and quality of aggregate contained in all the known aggregate deposits in the study area. Much of this information is contained in the symbol which identifies each deposit. The Deposit Symbol is similar to those used in soil mapping and land classification systems commonly in use in North America. The components of the symbol indicate the gravel content, thickness of material, origin (type), and quality limitations for a given deposit. These components are illustrated by the following example:



This symbol identifies an outwash deposit 10 to 20 feet (3 to 6 m) thick containing more than 35 percent gravel. Excess fines may limit uses of the aggregate in the deposit.

The "gravel content" and "thickness class" are basic criteria for distinguishing different deposits. The "gravel content" symbol is an upper case "S" or "G". The "S" indicates that the deposit is generally "sandy" and that gravel-sized aggregate makes up less than 35 percent of the whole deposit. "G" indicates that the aggregate probably contains more than 35 percent gravel. If no information is available, the letters are omitted.

The "thickness class" indicates a depth range which is related to the potential resource tonnage for each deposit. Four thickness class divisions have been established as shown in the legend for Map 1.

Two smaller sets of letters, divided from each other by a horizontal line, follow the thickness class number. The upper series of letters identify the geologic deposit type (the types are summarized with respect to their main geologic and extractive characteristics in Appendix C) and the lower series of letters identify the main quality limitations that may be present in the deposit as discussed in the next section.

The other information presented on Map 1 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the study area. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the pit descriptions in Table 2. Each description notes the owner, location and licenced acreage of the pit, as well as the estimated face height and percentage gravel. A number of unlicenced pits are also identified and numbered on Map 1 and described in Table 2.

MAP 2: SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Map 2 is an interpretative map derived from an evaluation of the deposits shown on Map 1. The deposits identified on Map 2 are those which are considered to be important in ensuring an adequate resource base for the future.

All the selected sand and gravel resource areas are first delineated by geological boundaries and then classified into three levels of significance: primary, secondary, and tertiary. These areas are identified on Map 2 by different shading patterns.

Each area of primary significance is assessed as to its probable relative value as a resource in the municipality and is given a deposit number which denotes its ranking order. All such deposits are shown by a medium-grey tone on Map 2.

Selected Aggregate Resource Areas of primary significance are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

Deposits of secondary significance are not ranked numerically in this report, but are indicated by a light grey tone on Map 2. Such deposits are believed to contain significant amounts of sand and gravel. Although deposits of secondary significance are not considered to be the "best" resource areas in a municipality, they may contain large quantities of sand and gravel and should be considered an integral component of the aggregate supply of the municipality.

Areas of tertiary significance are indicated on the map by a dashed line but have no grey tone. They are neither rated nor considered to be important resource areas because of their low available resources, or because of possible difficulties in extraction. Such areas may be useful for local needs but are unlikely to support large-scale development.

The process by which deposits are evaluated and selected involves the consideration of two sets of criteria. The main selection criteria are site specific, related to the characteristics of individual deposits. Factors such as deposit size, aggregate quality, and deposit location and setting are considered in the selection of those deposits best suited for extractive development. A second set of criteria involves the assessment of local aggregate resources in relation to the quality, quantity, and distribution of resources in the region in which the municipality is located. The intent of such a process of evaluation is to ensure the continuing availability of sufficient resources to meet possible future demands.

SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA

DEPOSIT SIZE

Ideally, selected deposits should contain available sand and gravel resources large enough to support a commercial pit operation using a stationary or portable processing plant. In practice, much smaller deposits may be of significant value depending on the overall reserves in the rest of the municipality. Generally, deposits in Class 1, i.e. those thicker than 20 feet (6m) and containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be most favourable for commercial development. Thinner deposits may be valuable in municipalities with low total resources.

AGGREGATE QUALITY

The limitations of natural aggregates for various uses result from variations in the lithology of the particles composing the deposit, and from variations in the size distribution of these particles.

Four indicators of the quality of aggregate may be included in the symbol for each deposit on Map 1. They are: gravel content (G or S), fines (C), oversize (O) and lithology (L).

Three of the indicators deal with grain size distribution. The "gravel content", (G or S), indicates the suitability of aggregate for various uses. Deposits containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be favourable extractive sites, since this content is the minimum from which crushed products can be economically produced.

Excess "fines" or high silt and clay content may severely limit the potential use of an aggregate. Fines content in excess of 10 percent may impede drainage in road sub-base aggregate and render it more susceptible to the effects of frost action. In asphalt aggregate, excess fines hinder the bonding of particles. Deposits known to have a high fines content are indicated by a "C" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

Deposits containing more than 20 percent "oversize" particles (those greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter) may also have use limitations. The oversize component is unacceptable for all concrete aggregate and for road-building

aggregate, so must be either crushed or removed during processing. Deposits known to have an appreciable oversize component are indicated by an "O" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

The other indicator of the quality of an aggregate is "lithology". Just as the unique physical and chemical properties of bedrock formations determine their value for use as crushed rock, so do various lithologies of particles in a sand and gravel deposit determine its suitability for various uses. The presence of objectionable lithologies such as chert, siltstone, and shale, even in relatively small amounts, can result in a reduction in the quality of an aggregate, especially for high-quality uses. Deposits known to contain objectionable lithologies are indicated by an "L" in the quality component of the Deposit Symbol.

If the Deposit Symbol indicates either "C", "O" or "L" or any combination, the quality of the deposit is considered to be reduced for some uses of the aggregate. No attempt has been made to quantify the degree of limitation imposed. Assessment of the four indicators is made from published data, from data contained in files of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section of the Ontario Geological Survey, and from field observations. The Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications has recently compiled a detailed assessment of aggregate suitability for selected areas in southern Ontario. This material has been consulted extensively in preparation of the inventory reports.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The location and setting of a resource area has a direct influence on its value for possible extraction. The evaluation of a deposit's setting is made on the basis of those natural and man-made features which may limit or prohibit extractive development.

First, the physical context of the deposit is considered. Deposits with some physical constraint on extractive development, such as thick overburden or high water table, are less valuable resource areas because of the difficulties involved in resource recovery. Second, permanent man-made features, such as roads, railways, powerlines, and housing developments, which are built on a deposit, may prohibit its extraction. The constraining effect of legally required setbacks surrounding such features is included in the evaluation. A quantitative assessment of these constraints can be made by measurement of their areal extent directly from the topographic maps. The area rendered unavailable by these features is shown for each resource area in Table 3.

The assessment of sand and gravel deposits and bedrock resource areas with respect to local land use and to private land ownership is an important component of the general evaluation process. These aspects of the evaluation process are not considered further in this report but readers are encouraged to discuss them with personnel of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' District Office.

REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

In selecting sufficient areas for resource development, it is important to assess both the local and the regional resource base, and to forecast future production and demand patterns.

Some appreciation of future aggregate requirements in an area may be gained by assessing its present production levels and by forecasting future production trends. Such an approach is based on the assumptions that production levels in an area closely reflect the demand and that the present production "market share" of an area will remain at roughly the same level.

The aggregate resources in the region surrounding a municipality should be assessed in order to properly evaluate specific resource areas and to adopt optimum resource management plans. For example, a municipality that has large resources in comparison to its surrounding region constitutes a regionally significant resource area. Municipalities with high resources in proximity to large demand centres, such as metropolitan areas, are special cases.

Although an appreciation of the regional context is required to develop comprehensive resource management techniques, such detailed evaluation is beyond the scope of this report. The selection of resource areas made in this study is based primarily on geological data

or on considerations outlined in preceding sections.

MAP 3: BEDROCK RESOURCES

Map 3 is an interpretative map derived from bedrock geology, bedrock topography, drift thickness maps, water well data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, oil and gas well data from the Petroleum Resources Section (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), and from geotechnical well data from various sources. Map 3 is based on concepts similar to those outlined for Maps 1 and 2, but displays both the inventory and evaluation on the one map.

The geological boundaries of the labelled bedrock units are shown by a dashed line. Isolated outcrops are indicated by an "X". Three sets of contour lines delineate areas of less than 3 feet (1 m) of drift, areas of 3 to 25 feet (1 to 8 m) of drift, and areas of 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of drift. The extent of the areas of thin drift are shown by three tones. The darkest tone indicates areas where bedrock outcrops or is within 3 feet (l m) of the ground surface. These areas constitute potential resource areas of primary significance due to their easy access. The medium tone indicates areas where drift cover is up to 25 feet (8 m) thick. Quarrying is possible in this depth of overburden and these also represent potential resource areas. The lightest tone indicates bedrock areas overlain by 25 to 50 feet (8 to l5 m) of overburden. These latter areas constitute resources which have extractive value only in specific circumstances. Outside of these delineated areas the bedrock can be assumed to be covered by more than 50 feet (l5 m) of overburden, a depth generally considered to be too great to allow economic extraction (unless part of the overburden is composed of economically attractive sand and gravel deposits).

Other inventory information presented on Map 3 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the municipality. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the quarry descriptions in Table 5. Each description notes the owner, location, and licenced acreage of the quarry and an estimate of face height. Unlicenced quarries are also identified and numbered on Map 3 and described in Table 5. One additional symbol appears on the map: an open dot indicates the location of a selected well which penetrates bedrock. The overburden thickness is shown in feet beside the open dot.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Criteria equivalent to those used for sand and gravel deposits are used to select bedrock areas most favourable for extractive development.

The evaluation of bedrock resources is made primarily on the basis of performance and suitability data established by laboratory testing at the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The main characteristics and uses of the bedrock formations found in southern Ontario are summarized in Appendix D.

Deposit "size" is related directly to the areal extent of thin drift cover overlying favourable bedrock formations of sufficient thickness to support quarry operations. Since vertical and lateral variations in bedrock units are much more gradual than in sand and gravel deposits, the quality and quantity of the resource is usually consistent over large areas.

Quality of the aggregate derived from specific bedrock units is established by the performance standards previously mentioned. Location and setting criteria and regional considerations are identical to those for sand and gravel deposits.

SELECTED RESOURCE AREAS

Selection of bedrock resource areas has been restricted to a single level of significance. Three factors support this approach. Quality and quantity variations are gradual. The areal extent of a given quarry operation is much smaller than that of a sand and gravel pit producing an equivalent tonnage of material. Since crushed bedrock has a higher unit value than sand and gravel, longer haul distances can be considered. These factors allow the identification of alternative sites having similar development potential. The wider range of possible resource areas allows greater flexibility in locating quarry operations away from areas of intensive land use competition. The Selected Areas are shown on Map 3 by a line pattern and the calculated available tonnages are given in Table 6.

Selected Bedrock Resource Areas shown on Map 3 are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major bedrock resource is known to exist. Such a resource area may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

PART III - ASSESSMENT OF AGGREGATE RESOURCES IN THE TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

Location and Population

The Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville occupies an approximately rectangular area of 50,125 acres (20 286 ha) in the Regional Municipality of York, north of Toronto. It is shown on portions of the Markham and Newmarket map sheets of the National Topographic System, at a scale of 1:50,000. The town includes the former Whitchurch Township, except for portions along its western boundary which were ceded to form the Town of Aurora, the Town of Newmarket and the Town of Richmond Hill. In addition, the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville has annexed the northern portion of the former Markham Township.

The Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville has a predominantly rural population, except for the settlements of Stouffville and Musselman Lake in the eastern portions of the town. Total population in 1976 was 12,748, which represents approximately a 10 percent increase since 1973 (Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs 1974, 1977). Rural-residential development has accounted for much of the town's growth in the recent past. In addition to increasing the consumption of mineral aggregates, rural-residential development also poses an increasingly severe constraint on extractive land use.

The town is well served by a transecting grid of paved and gravel-surfaced regional roads. The area is also served by King's Highways 48 and 47.

Physiography and Surficial Geology

The Oak Ridges Moraine dominates the physiography of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. The moraine trends roughly east-west, north of a line between Vandorf and Musselman Lake. The moraine is quite hummocky along its crest, but is more subdued on its flanks in the southern and northwestern parts of the town. In the southern portion of the town, south of Bethesda and Stouffville, the land becomes a fairly uniform till plain which slopes downward towards Lake Ontario. In the northwest corner of the town, west of a line between Vandorf and Cedar Valley, the area was covered by a postglacial lake, the sediments of which have masked some of the hummocky topography on the moraine (Gwyn and DiLabio 1973).

The physiography of the town and the distribution of unconsolidated sediments are the result of glacial and glaciofluvial activity which took place during the Pleistocene or Glacial Epoch. At its maximum extent, during the Late Wisconsinan Stage of the Pleistocene (approximately 18,000 years ago), glacial ice completely covered Ontario and had advanced as far south as Ohio.

Because of fluctuations in local climate, several semi-independant ice masses advanced and melted back several times over different parts of the region. In the Toronto area the ice divided into two distinct lobes; one centered in the Lake Ontario basin and the other in the Lake Simcoe basin. The lobes separated along an east-west line north of Toronto, subparallel to the present Lake Ontario shoreline. Vast amounts of sediment-laden meltwater flowed off the melting ice masses into the area between them. The sediments deposited in this area form a high-relief, hummocky ridge, known as the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1966, p.276). The ridge is up to 1300 feet (396 m) high and varies in width from one-half to eight miles (0.8 to 13 km). Water well data (Deike 1976) indicate that the mass of the moraine is made up of layers of sand, gravel, clay, silt and till; these layers are irregular both in thickness and extent. In the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville the moraine occupies a roughly wedge-shaped area north of Preston Lake and Musselman Lake, and east of a line drawn between Vandorf and Cedar Valley. Surface exposures and water well data in the area indicate predominantly fine to coarse sand up to 100 feet (30 m) thick (Hewitt 1969). The amount of crushable gravel is low throughout the moraine and its distribution is irregular.

After several fluctuations, the northern and southern ice masses retreated from the flanks of

the Oak Ridges Moraine. In the northwest, large amounts of meltwater collected against the margin of the ice mass centered in the Lake Simcoe basin. Extensive lacustrine sand, silt and clay deposits were laid down during this time. A band of nearshore, lacustrine fine sand is found on the lower northern flank of the moraine. Deep-water glaciolacustrine clay and silt is found in the extreme northwest portion of the town near Pleasantville.

The ice lobe which was centered in the Lake Ontario basin retreated, then advanced northward, covering the lower flanks of the Oak Ridges Moraine and depositing a thin layer of silt to sandy silt till. Meltwaters flowed north from the ice margin and deposited considerable amounts of outwash sand and gravel in an apron on the southern flank of the moraine. These sediments constitute the most important sand and gravel deposits in the town. They are generally covered by 3 to 15 feet (1 to 5 m) of till deposited during the last stages of glacial advance from the south. The deposits are irregularly exposed along an east-west line from Bethesda to Lemonville and Bloomington. There are more than one dozen places where extraction has taken place in the exposed areas. The extent of similar material covered by the till has been inferred from water well data, airphotos and airborne geophysical surveys (Middleton 1977). Interpreted boundaries for the buried units are shown on Map 2.

The southern ice lobe finally melted back from the Oak Ridges Moraine uncovering a smoothly sloping till plain dipping south to Lake Ontario. This area is known as the South Slope (Chapman and Putnam 1966, p.287). The southerly retreat of the ice margin into the Lake Ontario basin marked the end of glacial activity in the area.

Postglacial processes have been of relatively minor importance, and the present physiography of the area reflects the unaltered depositional landforms. Postglacial processes include stream erosion on the northwest flank of the moraine where a series of incised gullies have been created, and on the South Slope where a series of long parallel channels have been cut.

Extractive Activity

The Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville has large quantities of fair-to good-quality sand, but resources of crushable aggregate are very low. Care must be taken to ensure the continuing availability of as much of the coarse aggregate as possible.

Most of the pits in the town are found in the area of buried glaciofluvial sand and gravel extending from Preston Lake to Bloomington. Numerous pits were opened in this area, but since designation of the town under terms of The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971, in 1972, many of these sources have become inactive. At the time of writing, twelve pits were licenced to operate, having a total licenced area of 1367.9 acres (553.6 ha). Using calculation techniques described in the introduction, total sand and gravel resources presently available for extraction within the licenced areas are estimated to be 105 million tons (95 million tonnes).

Production figures from licenced pits have been tabulated annually by District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The average annual production from licenced sources has been 2.9 million tons (2.6 million tonnes). Additional production comes from wayside pits for which permits rather than licences are required. The average annual production from such sources is also collected by District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and is estimated to be 0.1 million tons (0.1 million tonnes) giving a combined average annual production of 3.1 million tons (2.8 million tonnes).

Selected Sand and Gravel Resources

Nearly all of the extractive activity in the town has taken place in the buried glaciofluvial deposits in the central portion of the area. All of these areas where granular material is within 15 feet (5 m) of the surface have been selected for resource protection. These areas are shown on Map 2. The Selected Areas in this report are similar to those identified by Gwyn (1975, 1976); improved geological data has resulted in minor changes in some boundaries.

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 1

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1 extends from Preston Lake to Lemonville, and comprises 3140 acres (1271 ha) of stratified medium sand and fine gravel. Water well data

indicate that there may be more than 100 feet (30 m) of sandy material in the deposit, although pit faces do not exceed 40 feet (12 m) in height.

Pit faces at Location 3, owned by Gormley Sand and Gravel, expose 25 to 35 feet (8 to 11 m) of interstratified sand (80 percent) and fine to medium gravel (20 percent). The maximum size of the gravel is approximately 3 inches (8 cm) and only 30 percent of the gravel exceeds 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter.

Coarse aggregate is rare and is found in appreciable amounts only in the southwest portion of the Resource Area. A 25-foot (8 m) face at Location 2, owned by Gormley Sand and Gravel, exposes well stratified coarse sand (60 percent) and medium gravel (40 percent). Twenty percent of the gravel fraction exceeds 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter and 50 percent exceeds 1 inch (2.5 cm), making the gravel suitable for crushing (Hewitt and Karrow 1963, p.79). The aggregate is suitable for Granular Base Course A and other crushed products, although shale content is sometimes high and in places the gravel is cemented (Deike 1977).

Generally, Selected Resource Area 1 is not a crushing source. Crushable gravel is found in isolated pockets; the largest of which have long since been removed. The Area is of considerable value, however, both to the region and to the town as a source of sandy construction materials such as Granular Base Course B and C, and select subgrade material. In addition, the Area is strategically located with respect to markets in Metropolitan Toronto.

After deletions for permanent cultural features and the required setbacks, and assuming an average deposit thickness of 40 feet (12 m), it is estimated that the possible resources presently available for extraction are approximately 261 million tons (237 million tonnes).

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 2

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 2 is the portion of the glaciofluvial deposit which lies between Lemonville and Bloomington. Three properties are presently licenced in the deposit and there are several other inactive pits. Location 9, licenced to Disposal Services Limited, exposes 30 feet (10 m) of stratified fine to coarse sand and fine gravel (60 percent gravel and 40 percent sand). Deike (1977) notes that the gravel content increases eastward in the deposit. Quality data from the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications are insufficient for Area 2 and Deike (1977) notes that further testing is required. Generally, the aggregate is suitable for select subgrade material and Granular Base Course B and C, although shale content may be high in some areas and clay seams are often present.

Resource Area 2 covers 791 acres (320 ha), and has an estimated average deposit thickness of 30 feet (9m). The constraining effect of cultural features is important only in the extreme eastern end of the deposit at Bloomington. It is estimated that 116 acres (47 ha) of the deposit have been sterilized by such development, leaving available resources at 49 million tons (44 million tonnes).

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 3

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 3 occupies 380 acres (154 ha) of the glaciofluvial deposit located to the northeast of Bloomington. Much of the deposit has already been licenced to three operations. Although the resource tonnage is not great in those portions of the deposit lying outside the licenced properties, resource protection should be considered for the remaining area.

Aggregate in Area 3 is generally coarser than in the other two Selected Areas and is suitable for some crushed products, including Granular Base Course A. A 50-foot (15m) face at Location 10 exposes stratified sand and medium gravel characterized by abrupt, lateral grain size changes.

Assuming an average deposit thickness of 45 feet (14m), and after deletions for cultural setbacks and aggregate already extracted, the available resources of the deposit are estimated to be 32 million tons (29 million tonnes).

SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES OF SECONDARY SIGNIFICANCE

As shown on Map 1, much of the northern portion of the town is covered by ice-contact

stratified drift and associated outwash deposits which form the Oak Ridges Moraine. The sediments in the area of Ballantrae form a level, slightly pitted plain consisting predominantly of stratified fine to medium sand with minor gravel.

One pit licenced in this area (Location 8) is operated to produce fill. Resources of similar material are large throughout the central portion of the moraine. No selection for resource protection was made for deposits in this area because of the relatively large amounts of similar material in the three Resource Areas described above.

Bedrock Geology

The Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville is underlain by Ordovician brown and grey shales of the Middle and Upper Members of the Whitby Formation (Liberty 1969, p.67) (see Map 3). The Whitby Formation has been extracted near Bowmanville for use in lime manufacture, but the material is not suitable for road-building or construction aggregates. The bedrock is not exposed anywhere in the town and as overburden thickness is generally greater than 200 feet (61 m), economic utilization of the bedrock is not likely within the town. Specific drift thickness values are indicated on Map 3 by selected water well data.

Summary

Generally, the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville has large resources of sandy aggregate suitable for several road-building and construction uses, and constitutes a strategic resource for part of the Toronto Metropolitan area. Resources of crushable aggregate are much smaller.

The Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville has no possible resources of bedrock-derived aggregate, and must rely totally on the surficial aggregate deposits.

Enquiries regarding the Aggregate Resources Inventory of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville should be directed to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources at the Maple District Office, Maple, Ontario, L0J 1E0 (tel. (416) 882-2261) or the Central Region Office, 10670 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 3C9 (tel. (416) 884-9203).

TABLE 1 | TOTAL SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES, TOWN OF WHITCHURCH–STOUFFVILLE

1 CLASS NO.	2 DEPOSIT TYPE (See Appendix C)	3 AREAL EXTENT Acres Hectares	4 ORIGINAL TONNAGE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
1	G-OW	1850 (749)	265 (240)
	S-OW	8025 (3248)	691 (627)
	S-IC	15,805 (6396)	2670 (2422)
		25,680 (10 393)	3626 (3290)

TABLE 2 | SAND AND GRAVEL PITS, TOWN OF WHITCHURCH–STOUFFVILLE

1 NO.	2 MTC NO.	3 OWNER/OPERATOR	4 LOT	5 CON.	6 LICENCED AREAS Acres (Hectares)	7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres)	8 % GRAVEL
1.	M5-1	M.J. Van Nostrand	16	4	9.6 3.9	8 (2)	15
2.	M5-64	Gormley Sand and Gravel	Pt.8	4	33.0 (13.4)	25 (8)	5
	M5-85		Pt.9	4	80.0 (32.4)		
3.	M5-72	Gormley Sand and Gravel	W½ 8 Pt.9	5 5	99.7 (40.3)		5
	M5-41		E½ 9	5	(32.4)		
			Pt.8,9	5	40.0 (16.2)		
4.	M5-66	Gormley Sand and Gravel	Pt.9	6	97.3 (39.4)	25-30 (8-9)	5
5.	M5-89	Roadway Sand and Gravel	Pt.9	6	50.6 (20.5)		5
6.		Pit Haulage Ltd.	Pt.9,10	7	15.0 (6.1)	25 (8)	25-35
7.	N2-38	J. Sabiston Ltd.	Pt.9,10 23	8	73.0 (60.7)	25-30 (8-11)	35
8.		J. Sabiston Ltd.	Pt.22, 23	6	150.0 (60.7)	25-35 (8-11)	5
9.	N2-18	Disposal Services Ltd.	Pt.9, 10	8	56.0 (22.7)		
10.	N2-43 N2-91	Consolidated Sand G.	13 Pt.14, 15	9	360.0 (145.7)		30-40
11.	N2-126	Lee Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Pt.14	9	136.0 (55.0)	50 (15)	25-35
12.		Marson & Barkey	Pt.15	9	87.7 (35.5)	35 (11)	25-35
					1367.9 (553.6)		
UNLICENCED PITS							
13.	M5-6	Pit Haulage Limited	9	7		40 (12)	
14.	N2-35	Markham Sand and Gravel	32	8		10-25 (3-8)	

TABLE 3 | SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA, TOWN OF WHITCHURCH–STOUFFVILLE

1 DEPOSIT NO.	2 UNLICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	3 CULTURAL SETBACKS Acres (Hectares)	4 EXTRACTED AREA Acres (Hectares)	5 AVAILABLE AREA Acres (Hectares)	6 ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	7 AVAILABLE AGGREGATE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
1.	3140 (1271)	498 (202)	31 (12)	2611 (1057)	40 (12)	261 (237)
2.	791 (320)	116 (47)	16 (6)	659 (267)	30 (9)	49 (44)
3.	380 (154)	95 (38)	4 (2)	281 (114)	45 (14)	32 (29)
	4311 (1745)	709 (287)	51 (21)	3551 (1437)		342 (310)

TABLE 4 | TOTAL IDENTIFIED BEDROCK RESOURCES, TOWN OF WHITCHURCH–STOUFFVILLE

1 DRIFT THICKNESS	2 FORMATION	3 WORKABLE THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	4 AREAL EXTENT Acres (Hectares)	6 ORIGINAL TONNAGE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
		NONE		

TABLE 5 | QUARRIES, TOWN OF WHITCHURCH–STOUFFVILLE

1 NO.	2 MTC NO.	3 OWNER/OPERATOR	4 LOT	5 CON.	6 LICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres)

NONE

TABLE 6 | SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS, TOWN OF WHITCHURCH–STOUFFVILLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DEPOSIT NO.	**DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN** Feet (Metres)	**UNLICENCED AREA** Acres (Hectares)	**CULTURAL SETBACKS** Acres (Hectares)	**EXTRACTED AREA** Acres (Hectares)	**AVAILABLE AREA** Acres (Hectares)	**ESTIMATED WORKABLE THICKNESS** Feet (Metres)	**AVAILABLE TONNAGE** Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
NONE							

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APPENDIX B-GLOSSARY

ABRASION RESISTANCE

Tests such as the Los Angeles Abrasion Test are used to measure the ability of aggregate to resist crushing and pulverizing under conditions similar to those encountered in processing and use. Measuring resistance is an important component in the evaluation of the quality and prospective uses of aggregate. Hard, durable material is preferred for road building.

ABSORPTION CAPACITY

Related to the porosity of the rock types of which an aggregate is composed. Porous rocks are subject to disintegration when absorbed liquids freeze and thaw, thus decreasing the strength of the aggregate.

AGGREGATE

Any hard, inert, construction material (sand, gravel, shells, slag, crushed stone or other mineral material) used for mixing in various sized fragments with a cement or bituminous material to form concrete, mortar, etc., or used alone for road building or other construction. Synonyms include mineral aggregate and granular material.

CAMBRIAN

The first Period of the Paleozoic Era, thought to have covered the time between 570 and 500 million years ago; the Cambrian precedes the Ordovician Period.

CLAST

An individual constituent, grain, or fragment of a sediment or rock, produced by the mechanical weathering of a larger rock mass. Synonyms include particle and fragment.

DELETERIOUS LITHOLOGY

A general term used to designate those rock types which are chemically or physically unsuited for use as construction or road-building aggregates. Such lithologies as chert, shale, siltstone, and sandstone may deteriorate rapidly when exposed to traffic and other environmental conditions.

DEVONIAN

A Period of the geological past thought to have covered the span of time between 395 and 345 million years ago, following the Silurian Period. Rocks formed in the Devonian Period are among the youngest found in Ontario.

DIRT

See fines.

DOLOSTONE

A carbonate sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of the mineral dolomite and containing relatively little calcite (dolostone is also known as dolomite).

DRIFT

A general term for all unconsolidated rock debris transported from one place and deposited in another; distinguished from underlying bedrock. In North America, glacial activity has been the dominant mode of transport and deposition of drift. Synonyms include overburden and surficial deposit.

DRUMLIN

A low, smoothly rounded, elongated hill, mound, or ridge composed of glacial materials. These landforms were deposited beneath an advancing ice sheet, and were shaped by its flow.

EOLIAN

Pertaining to the wind, especially with respect to landforms whose constituents were transported and deposited by wind activity. Sand dunes are an example of an eolian landform.

FINES

A general term used to describe the size fraction of an aggregate which passes (is finer than) the No.200 mesh screen (0.074 mm). Also described informally as "dirt", these particles are in the silt- and clay-size range.

GLACIAL LOBE

A tongue-like projection from the margin of the main mass of an ice cap or ice sheet. During the Pleistocene Epoch several lobes of the Laurentide continental ice sheet occupied the Great Lakes basins. These lobes advanced and retreated numerous times during the Pleistocene, producing the complex arrangement of glacial material and landforms found in southern Ontario.

GRADATION

The proportion of material of each particle size, or the frequency distribution of the various sizes which constitute a sediment. The strength, durability, permeability and stability of an aggregate depend to a great extent on its gradation. The size limits for different particles are as follows:

Boulder		>-256 mm
Gravel	cobble	64-256 mm
Gravel	pebble	4-64 mm
Gravel	granule	2-4 mm
Sand	coarse	.5-2 mm
	medium	.25-.5 mm
	fine	.074-.25 mm
Silt, clay		<.074 mm

GRANULAR BASE COURSE

Components of the pavement structure of a road, which are placed on the subgrade and are designed to provide strength, stability, and drainage, as well as support for surfacing materials. Several types have been defined: Granular Base Course A consists of crushed and processed aggregate and has relatively stringent quality standards in comparison to Granular Base Course B and C which are usually pit-run or other unprocessed aggregate.

H.L. (HOT-LAID OR ASPHALTIC AGGREGATE)

Bituminous, cemented aggregates used in the construction of pavements either as surface or bearing course (H.L. 1, 3, and 4), or as binder course (H.L. 2, 6, and 8) used to bind the surface course to the underlying granular base course.

LITHOLOGY

The description of rocks on the basis of such characteristics as color, structure, mineralogic composition, and grain size. Generally, the description of the physical character of a rock.

MELTWATER CHANNEL

A drainage way, usually terraced, produced by water flowing away from a melting glacier margin.

ORDOVICIAN

An early period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the span of time between 500 and 435 million years ago.

PALEOZOIC ERA

One of the major divisions of the geologic time scale thought to have covered the time between 570 and 230 million years ago. The Paleozoic Era (or Ancient Life Era) is subdivided into six geologic Periods, of which only four (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian) can be recognized in southern Ontario.

PLEISTOCENE

An Epoch of the recent geological past including the time from approximately 1.8 million years ago to 7000 years ago. Much of the Pleistocene was characterized by extensive glacial activity.

POSSIBLE RESOURCE

Reserves estimates based largely on broad knowledge of the geologic character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any samples or measurements. The estimates are based on assumed continuity or repetition for which there are reasonable geological indications.

SHALE

A fine-grained, sedimentary rock formed by the consolidation of clay, silt, or mud and characterized by well developed bedding planes, along which the rock breaks readily into thin layers. The term shale is also commonly used for fissile claystone, siltstone, and mudstone.

SILURAIN

An early Period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the time between 435 and 395 million years ago. The Silurian follows the Ordovician Period and precedes the Devonian Period.

SOUNDNESS

The ability of the components of an aggregate to withstand the effects of various weathering processes and agents. Unsound lithologies are subject to disintegration caused by the expansion of absorbed solutions. This may seriously impair the performance of road-building and construction aggregates.

TILL

Unsorted and unstratified rock debris, deposited directly by glaciers, and ranging in size from clay to large boulders.

WISCONSINAN

Pertaining to the last glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch in North America. It began approximately 85,000 years ago and ended approximately 7000 years ago. The glacial deposits and landforms of southern Ontario are predominantly the result of glacial activity during the Wisconsinan Stage.

APPENDIX C-GEOLOGY OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

The type, distribution, and extent of sand and gravel deposits in southern Ontario are the result of extensive glacial and glacially influenced activity in Wisconsinan time during the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 7000 to 85 000 years ago. The deposit types reflect the different depositional environments that existed during the melting and retreat of the continental ice masses, and they can readily be differentiated on the basis of their morphology, structure, and texture. The deposit types are described below.

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

These deposits can be divided into two broad categories: those that were formed in contact with (or in close proximity to) glacial ice, and those that were deposited by meltwaters carrying materials beyond the ice margin.

ICE-CONTACT TERRACES (ICT)

These are glaciofluvial features deposited between the glacial margin and a confining topographic high, such as the side of a valley, The structure of the deposits may be similar to that of outwash deposits, but in most cases the sorting and grading of the material is more variable and the bedding is discontinuous due to extensive slumping. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate is moderate, and extraction may be expensive due to the variability of the deposits both in terms of quality and grain-size distribution.

KAMES (K)

Kames are defined as mounds of poorly sorted sand and gravel deposited by meltwater in depressions or fissures on the ice surface or at its margin. During glacial retreat, the melting of supporting ice causes collapse of the deposits producing internal structures characterized by bedding discontinuities. The deposits consist mainly of irregularly bedded and cross-bedded, poorly sorted sand and gravel. The present forms of the deposits include single mounds, linear ridges (crevasse fillings) or complex groups of landforms. The latter are occasionally described as "undifferentiated ice-contact stratified drift" (IC) when detailed subsurface information is unavailable. Since kames commonly contain large amounts of fine-grained material and are characterized by considerable variability, there is generally a low to moderate probability of discovering large amounts of good-quality, crushable aggregate. Extractive problems encountered in these deposits are mainly the excessive variability of the aggregate and the rare presence of excess fines (silt-and clay-sized particles).

ESKERS (E)

Eskers are narrow, sinuous ridges of sand and gravel deposited by meltwaters flowing in tunnels within or at the base of glaciers, or in channels on the ice surface. They vary greatly in size. Many, though not all eskers consist of a central core of poorly sorted and stratified gravel characterized by a wide range in grain size. The core material is often draped on its flanks by better sorted and stratified sand and gravel. The deposits have a high probability of containing a large proportion of crushable aggregate, and since they are generally built above the surrounding ground surface, are convenient extraction sites. For these reasons esker deposits have been traditional aggregate sources throughout southern Ontario, and are significant components of the total resources of many areas.

Some planning constraints and opportunities are inherent in the nature of the deposits. Because of their linear nature, the deposits commonly extend across several property boundaries leading to unorganized extractive development at numerous small pits. On the other hand, because of their form, eskers can be easily and inexpensively extracted and are amenable to rehabilitation and sequential land use.

UNDIFFERENTIATED ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT (IC)

This designation may include deposits from several ice-contact, depositional environments which usually form extensive, complex landforms. It is not feasible to identify individual areas of coarse-grained material within such deposits due to their lack of continuity and grain-size variability. They are given a qualitative

rating based on existing pit and other subsurface data.

OUTWASH (OW)

Outwash deposits consist of sand and gravel laid down by meltwaters beyond the margin of the ice lobes. They occur as sheets or as terraced valley fills (valley trains) and may be very large in extent and thickness. Well developed outwash deposits have good horizontal bedding and are uniform in grain-size distribution. Outwash deposited near the glacier's margin is much more variable in texture and structure. The probability of locating useful crushable aggregates in outwash deposits is moderate to high depending on how much information on size, distribution and thickness is available.

ALLUVIUM (AL)

Alluvium is a general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated material deposited during postglacial time by a stream as sorted or semi-sorted sediment, on its bed or on its floodplain. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate in alluvial deposits is low, and it has generally low value due to the presence of excess silt- and clay-sized material. There are no large postglacial alluvium deposits in Ontario.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

GLACIOLACUSTRINE BEACH DEPOSITS (LB)

These are relatively narrow, linear features formed by wave action at the shores of glacial lakes that existed at various times during the deglaciation of southern Ontario. Well developed lacustrine beaches are usually less than 20 feet (6 m) thick. The aggregate is well sorted and stratified and sand-sized material commonly predominates. The composition and size distribution of the deposit depends on the nature of the underlying material. The probability of obtaining crushable aggregate is high when the material is developed from coarse-grained materials such as a stony till, and low when developed from fine-grained materials. Beaches are relatively narrow, linear deposits, so that extractive operations are often numerous and extensive.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DELTAS (LD)

These features were formed where streams or rivers of glacial meltwater flowed into lakes and deposited their suspended sediment. In southern Ontario such deposits tend to consist mainly of sand and abundant silt. However, in near-ice and ice-contact positions, coarse material may be present. Although deltaic deposits may be large, the probability of obtaining coarse material is generally low.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE PLAIN (LP)

The nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct glacial lake. The sediments which form the plain are predominantly fine to medium sand, silt, and clay, and were deposited in relatively deep water. Lacustrine deposits are generally of low value as aggregate sources due to their fine grain size and lack of crushable material. In some aggregate-poor areas, lacustrine deposits may constitute valuable sources of fill and some granular base course aggregate.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

END MORAINES (EM)

These are belts of glacial drift deposited at, and parallel to, glacier margins. They commonly consist of ice-contact stratified drift and in such instances are usually called kame moraines. Kame moraines commonly result from deposition between two glacial lobes (interlobate moraines). The probability of locating aggregates within such features is moderate to low. Exploration and development costs are high. Moraines may be very large and contain vast aggregate resources, but the location of the best resource areas within the moraine is usually poorly defined.

EOLIAN DEPOSITS

WINDBLOWN FORMS (WD)

Windblown deposits are those formed by the transport and deposition of sand by winds. The form of the deposits ranges from extensive, thin layers to well developed linear and crescentic ridges known as dunes. Most windblown deposits in southern Ontario are derived from,

and deposited on , pre-existing lacustrine sand plain deposits. Windblown sediments are almost invariably composed of fine to coarse sand and are usually well sorted. The probability of locating crushable aggregate in windblown deposits is very low.

APPENDIX D-GEOLOGY OF BEDROCK DEPOSITS

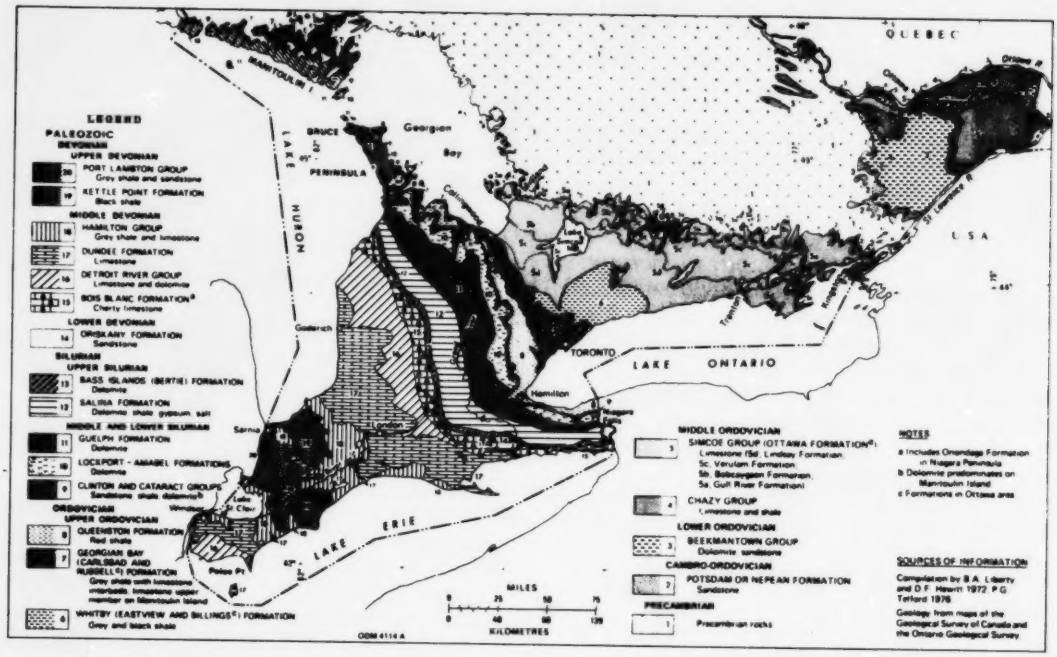


Figure 2 - Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR CRUSHED STONE PRODUCTS

BASS ISLANDS FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

(Includes the Bertie Formation of the Niagara Peninsula) Composition: Medium- to massive-bedded, aphanitic, brown dolostone with shaly partings. Thickness: 35 to 60 feet (11-18m) near Hagersville. Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Fort Erie, Cayuga, Hagersville, and Dunville. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 17-35% loss; Absorption: 1.4%. Shaly parts are unsuitable for aggregate due to high soundness losses.

BOBCAYGEON FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Compact, homogeneous, medium- to thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone with some argillaceous and shaly partings. Thickness: The lower unit is 40 to 72 feet (12 to 22 m) thick in the east and the remainder of the formation is 40 feet (12 m). Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield and Marysville for crushed stone. The Bobcaygeon Formation has consistently acceptable quality for granular base course materials and concrete.

BOIS BLANC FORMATION (LOWER-MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Brownish grey, medium-crystalline, medium- to thin-bedded, cherty limestone, commonly fossiliferous. Limestone may be silty or sandy in places. Thickness: 9 to 200 feet (3 to 61 m). Uses: Quarried at Hagersville, Cayuga, and Port Colborne for crushed stone. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate. Los Angeles Abrasion

Test: 14-28% loss; Soundness Test: 4-10% loss; Absorption: 0.7-2.0%.

DUNDEE FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Fine- to medium-crystalline, brown ish grey, medium- to thick-bedded, dolomitic limestone with shaly partings, sandy layers, and chert in some areas. Thickness: 60 to 160 feet (18 to 49 m). Uses: Quarried near Port Dover and Pelee Island for crushed stone. Used at St. Marys for portland cement. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 22-32% loss; Absorption: 0-4%.

GULL RIVER FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Member A: thin-to thick-bedded, interbedded, grey argillaceous limestone and buff to green dolostone with a maximum thickness of 60 feet (18 m). Members B and C are dense, aphanitic limestones with argillaceous dolostone interbeds. Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield, Victoria County, and Uthoff for crushed stone. The product is generally fresh and compact with good cubic-shaped factor, low clay content, low absorption, and low soundness losses. Smooth particle surfaces may cause adhesion problems for asphalt. There is some alkali reactivity in a few of the layers.

LOCKPORT AND AMABEL FORMATIONS (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Amabel Formation (Georgetown to the Bruce Peninsula): massive, fine crystalline dolostone, with reef facies dolostone near Georgetown. Lockport Formation (lateral facies equivalent to the Amabel Formation from Georgetown to Niagara Falls): thin- to massive-bedded, fine- to medium-grained dolostone. Thickness: Amabel Formation: maximum observed thickness of 84 feet (26 m). Lockport Formation: up to 130 feet (40 m). Uses: The Lockport and Amabel Formations have been used to produce lime, crushed stone, and building stone throughout their area of occurrence, and are a valuable aggregate resource. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 21-35% loss; Soundness Test: 2.0% loss; Absorption: 0.4-1.6%.

ONONDAGA FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Detroit River Group, with a textural change) Composition: Edgecliffe Member: medium-bedded, fine- to medium-grained, dark grey cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 25 to 30 feet (8 to 9 m). Clarence Member: massive-bedded, dark grey brown, fine-grained, very cherty limestone having an estimated thickness of 26 feet (8 m). Moorehouse Member: medium-bedded, dark grey brown or purplish brown, fine- to coarse-grained, variably cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 15 to 25 feet (5 to 8 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Welland and Port Colborne. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate.

OTTAWA FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Phase (Lowville and Pamela Beds): shale, some sandstone and dolostone. Thickness: 100 feet (30 m). Middle Phase (Hull, Rockland, and Leray Beds): pure, thick-bedded, crystalline limestone. Thickness: 150 feet (46 m) near Ottawa. Upper Phase (Cobourg and Sherman Fall Beds): pure and impure crystalline limestone with few to numerous shaly partings, 450 to 475 feet (137-145 m) thick near Ottawa. Uses: The Leray, Rockland, and Hull Beds have been quarried extensively for crushed stone and for building stone. In addition, the Hull Beds are an excellent source of lime for cement production and agricultural uses.

OXFORD FORMATION (LOWER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Medium- to thick-bedded, grey dolostone, with some shaly partings. Thickness: 240 feet (73 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone (road and concrete aggregate) at Ottawa, Brockville, and Smiths Falls.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR LIME PRODUCTION AND OTHER CHEMICAL USES.

DETROIT RIVER GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Onondaga Formation in the Niagara Peninsula, with a textural change). Composition: Near Beachville, the group consists of medium- to micro-crystalline, medium-bedded, high purity limestone. It grades northwards near St. Marys to soft, evenly bedded, fine-grained dolostone with bituminous laminae. Massive, porous, reef facies material also occurs to the north (Formosa Reef Limestone). Thickness: 100 feet (30 m) at Beachville, 350 feet (107 m) at Clinton. Uses: The most important

source of high purity limestone in Ontario is the Lucas Formation of the Detroit River Group at Beachville. Detroit River limestone produces 80% of Ontario's cement. Its dolomitic reefal facies is also important for lime production to the north. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone. The Anderdon Member of the Lucas Formation is quarried at Amherstburg for crushed stone.

GRENVILLE MARBLE (PRECAMBRIAN)

Composition: Recrystallized white limestone and dolostone, fine- to coarse-grained, usually of high chemical purity. Uses: Lime production, but also in small amounts for terrazo chips, poultry grit, decorative stone, and building stone.

GUELPH FORMATION (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Aphanitic- to medium-crystalline, thick-bedded, soft, porous dolostone, characterized in places by extensive vuggy, porous reefal facies dolostone of high chemical purity. The Guelph Formation and the underlying Amabel Formation have a combined thickness of 200 feet (61 m) on the Niagara Peninsula and more than 400 feet (122 m) on the Bruce Peninsula. Uses: The main use is for dolomitic lime in the construction industry. It is quarried at Glen Christie and Guelph.

LINDSAY FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Member: fine-crystalline, rubbly, nodular, weathering limestone. Upper Member: grey calcareous claystone with shaly partings and bioclastic layers. The rock is "soft" and weathers to rubble. Both members are characterized by low dolomite content and by numerous clayey partings. Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, Colborne, and Bowmanville for lime. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone, concrete aggregate, or granular base course.

VERULAM FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Fossiliferous, pure to argillaceous limestone and interbedded calcareous shale. The rock is not resistant to erosion and commonly weathers to rubble. Thickness: 200-300 feet (61-91 m). Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, and Mara Township for lime. It is unsuitable for crushed stone due to clay impurities and many clayey interbeds, low abrasion resistance, high soundness losses and poor freeze-thaw resistance.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURE

GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as the Meaford-Dundas and Blue Mountain shales in the Toronto and Bruce Peninsula areas). Composition: Soft, fissile, blue grey shale with limey or sandy lenses in a few places. Thickness: 640 feet (195 m) at Toronto. Uses: Five producers in Metro Toronto and Cooksville produce brick and structural tile (Guillet 1967). Lightweight aggregate is also produced at Streetsville by heat expansion of the shale.

HAMILTON GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Grey shale with interbeds of crystalline and cherty limestone. The Group has six formations. Only the Arkona is of commercial value. It is a soft, light grey, calcareous shale which is plastic and easily worked when wet. Thickness: 80 to 300 feet (24 to 91 m). Uses: The Arkona Formation is extracted at Thedford and near Arkona for production of drainage tile and brick.

QUEENSTON FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Red, thin- to thick-bedded, sandy to argillaceous shale with green mottling and banding. Thickness: 400 to 500 feet (122 to 152 m). Uses: There are 12 large shale quarries developed in the Queenston Formation in the Toronto-Hamilton region and one at Russell, near Ottawa (Guillet 1967). All produce brick for construction. The Queenston Formation is the most important source material for brick manufacture in the Province.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

NEPEAN (POTSDAM) FORMATION (CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Creamy, coarse-grained, silica sandstone. Uses: Quarried throughout its area of outcrop for building stone, decorative stone, abrasives, and for glass making.

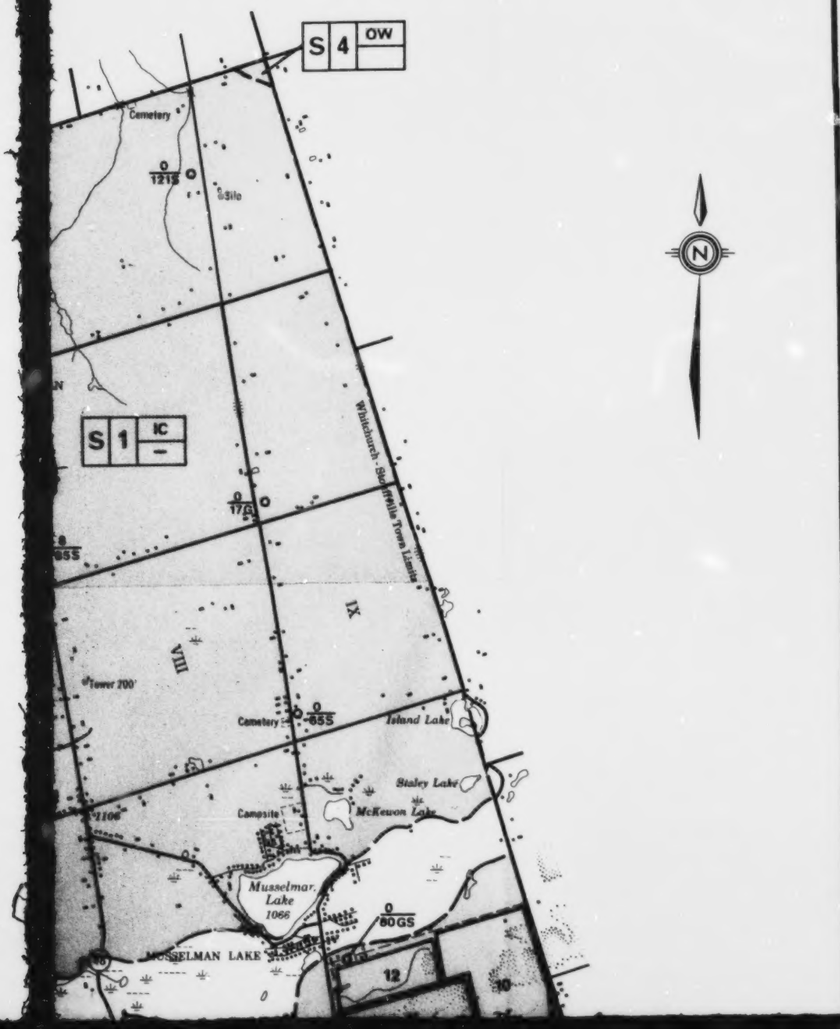
SALINA FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

Composition: Grey and red shale, brown dolomite, and, in places, salt, anhydrite, and gypsum. The formation consists predominantly of evaporite deposits with up to eight members identified. Uses: Gypsum is mined at Hagersville, Caledonia, and Drumbo. Salt is mined at Goderich and is produced from brine wells at Amhertsburg, Windsor, and Sarnia.

WHITBY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as Collingwood Shale near Toronto). Composition: Brown to black fissile shale. Uses: Quarried at Bowmanville for use in cement production. Testing indicates that the Whitby Formation may produce satisfactory lightweight expanded aggretage.

S 4 OW
Whitchurch - Stouffville Town Limits
Cemetery
0 1215
Silo
Gravel Pits
14
0 345
Poultry Farm
Dam
0 455
VIVIAN
S 1 OW
S 1 IC
Campsite
681
937
CEDAR VALLEY
Pine Orchard Sta
0 175
0 855
PINE ORCHARD
Gravel Pits
Sports Track
CANADIAN NATIONAL
PLEASANTVILLE
Bogart Creek
Gravel Pits
Tower 200'
VII
VIIA
IX
XI
0 455
Cemetery
Island Lake
0 442S
0 205
28T 1085
Staley Lake
McKeown Lake
BALLANTRAE
Gravel Pit
6
Fur Farm
1106
Campsite
0 705
0 455
Auto Wreckers
Dugouts
Dam
S 1 OW
Duck Ponds
Poultry Farm
Dam
Musselman Lake 1066
0 80GS
MUSSELMAN LAKE
Sports Track
0 70E
0 78S
0 225
12
Whitchurch - Stouffville Town Limits
N



Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. James A.C. Auld
Minister

Dr. J.K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

Ontario

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

MAP 1
DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: 31 D/3
31 M/14 W, E

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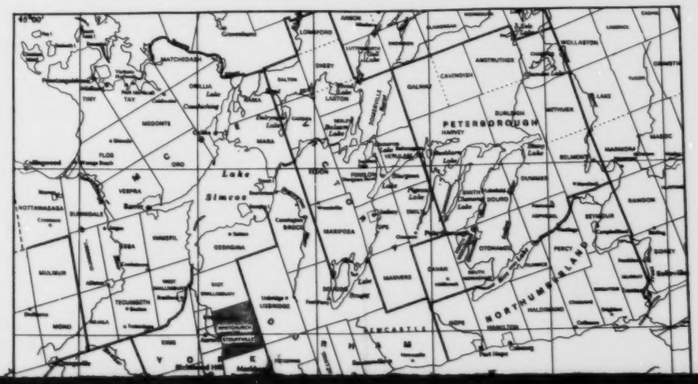


VIVIAN

CEDAR VALLEY

Pine Orchard Sta

PINE ORCHARD

PLEASANTVILLE

Bogart Creek

Whitchurch - Stouffville Town Limits

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Gravel Pits

Tower 200'

BALLANTRAE

Fur Farm

Auto Wreckers

Campsite

Cemetery

Island Lake

Staley Lake

McKewon Lake

Musselman Lake 1066

MUSSELMAN LAKE

Dugouts

Dam

Duck Ponds

Poultry Farm

Sports Track

WESLEY CORNERS

Holland River

East Branch

Saw Mill

VANDORF

Gravel Pit

Van Nostrand Lake

Golf Course

Preston Lake

Lemonville

Bethesda

Simeon Creek

Park

Gormley

BLOOMINGTON

Stouffville

Village Limits

Ringwood

Trans

Dicksons Hill

Abandoned

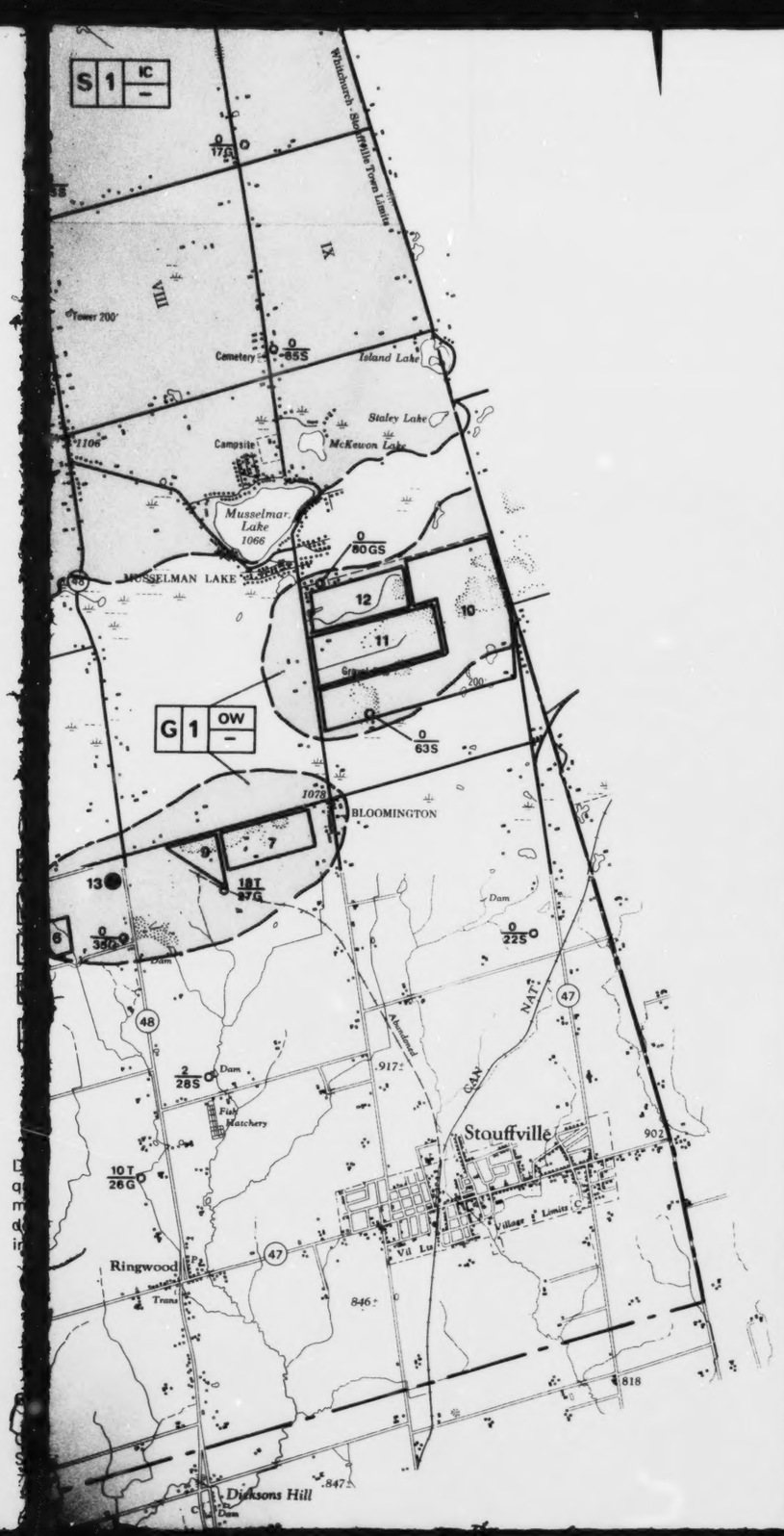
NAT

S 1 IC –

S 1 OW –

G 1 OW –

11 12 10 7 9 6 5 4 3 2 1 13



GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: 31 D/3
31 M/14 W, E

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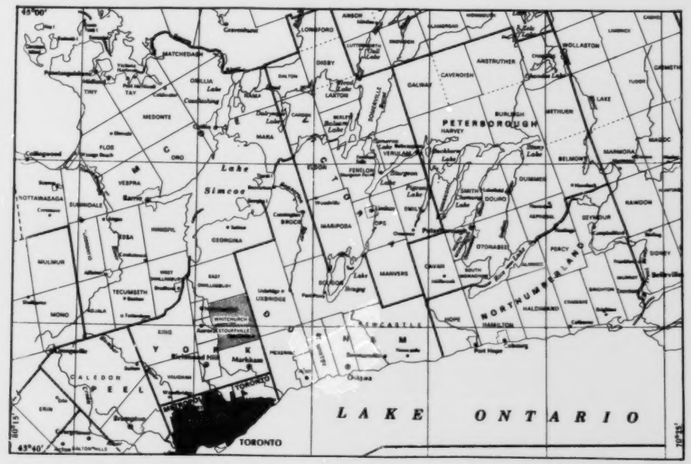


SYMBOLS

Geological and aggregate thickness boundary. Shading indicates deposit area.

S 1 IC CLO — Deposit symbol: see below.

3 — Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.

4 — Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: See Table 2.

6/23 — Selected drilling location indicating thickness of overburden overlying reported thickness of granular materials (in feet). (Note: S-sand, G-gravel, C-clay, T-till)

DEPOSIT SYMBOL

Deposits are identified by gravel content, thickness class, deposit type and quality indicators. Gravel content is expressed as percentage of crushable material. Classes are based on potential aggregate tonnage per acre and are designated numerically. Type refers to geologic origin. Quality modifiers indicate variations in grain size distribution and lithology.

Gravel Content	Thickness Class	Geological Type
		Quality Indicators

Gravel Content

G	Greater than 35% gravel.
S	Less than 35% gravel.
?	Requires investigation

Thickness Class

Class	Average Thickness in feet (metres)	Tons per acre (Tonnes per hectare)
1	greater than 20 (> 6)	greater than 50,000 (> 18 500)
2	10-20 (3-6)	25,000-50,000 (9 000-18 500)
3	5-10 (1.5-3)	12,500-25,000 (4 500-9 000)
4	less than 5 (< 1.5)	less than 12,500 (< 4 500)

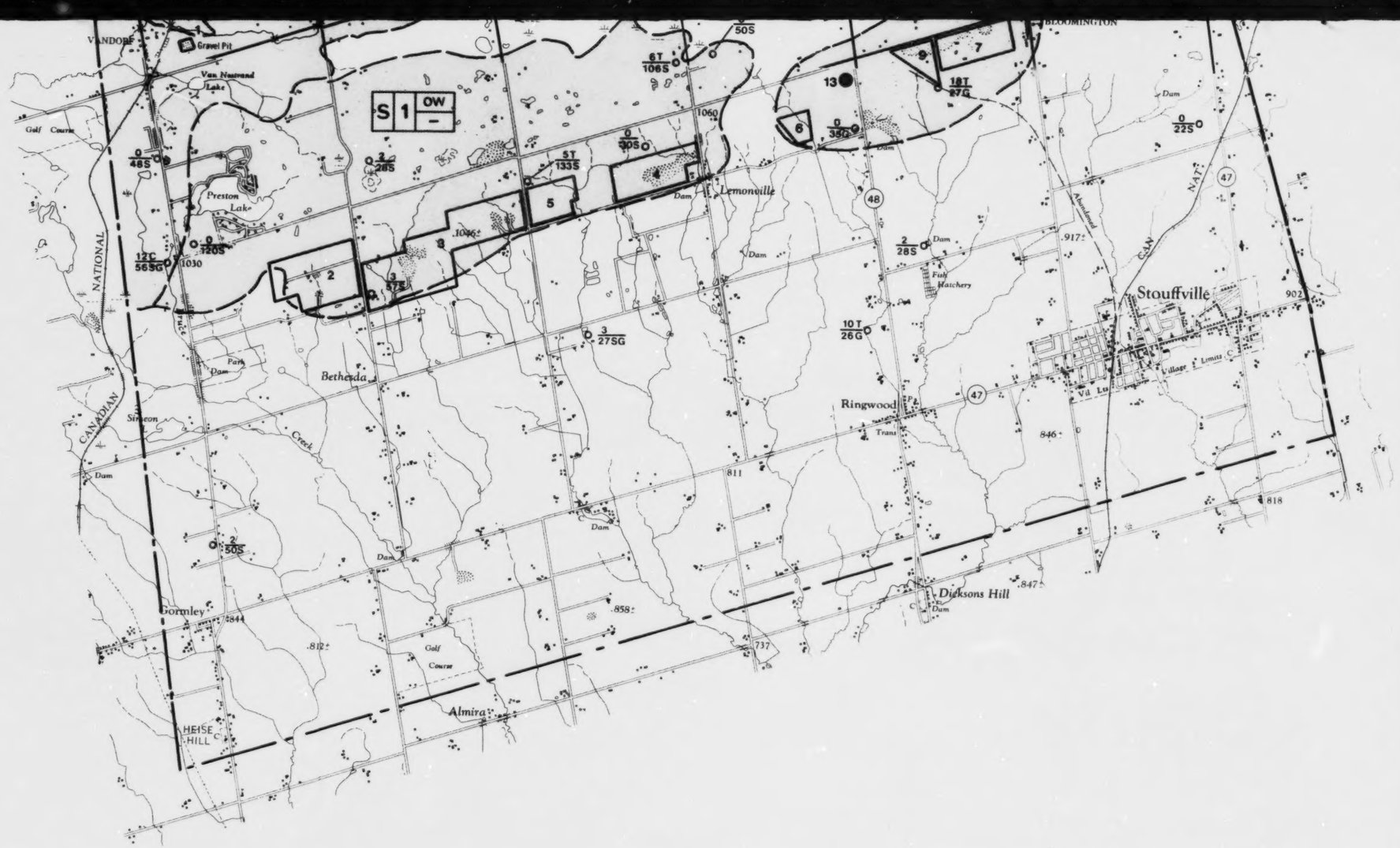
Geological Type

IC	Undifferentiated Ice-Contact Stratified Drift	OW	Outwash
		LB	Lacustrine Beach
ICT	Ice-Contact Terrace	LP	Lacustrine Plain
K	Kame	LD	Lacustrine Delta
E	Esker	AL	Older Alluvium
EM	End Moraine	WD	Windblown Forms

(see Appendix C for descriptions of Geological Types.)

Quality Indicators

	If blank, no known limitations present
C	Clay and/or silt (fines) present in objectionable quantities
L	Deleterious lithologies present
O	Oversize particles or fragments present in objectionable quantities
–	Requires investigation



WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

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Geology by O.H.J. Gwyn, 1976
O.H.J. Gwyn and R.N.W. DiLabio, 1973
D.F. Hewitt, 1969
B.A. Liberty, 1969

Compilation and drafting by M.J. Ford

Issued 1980

This map is published with the permission of E.G. Pye, Director, Ontario Geological Survey.
This map is to accompany O.G.S. Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 3.

Whitchurch - Stouffville Town Limits
Cemetery
Silo
Gravel Pits
14
Poultry Farm
Dam
VIVIAN
Campsite
981
937
CEDAR VALLEY
Pine Orchard Sta
920
PINE ORCHARD
Gravel Pit
Sports Track
NATIONAL
CANADIAN
PLEASANTVILLE
Bogart
Creek
Tower 200'
Island Lake
Staley Lake
McKeown Lake
BALLANTRAE
1106
Fur Farm
Campsite
Auto Wreckers
Musselman Lake 1066
MUSSELMAN LAKE
Dugouts
8
Duck Ponds
Sports Track
III
VI
VIA
VIII
IX
XI
12
10

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ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

MAP 2
SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile
Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: 31 D/3,
30 M/14W, E

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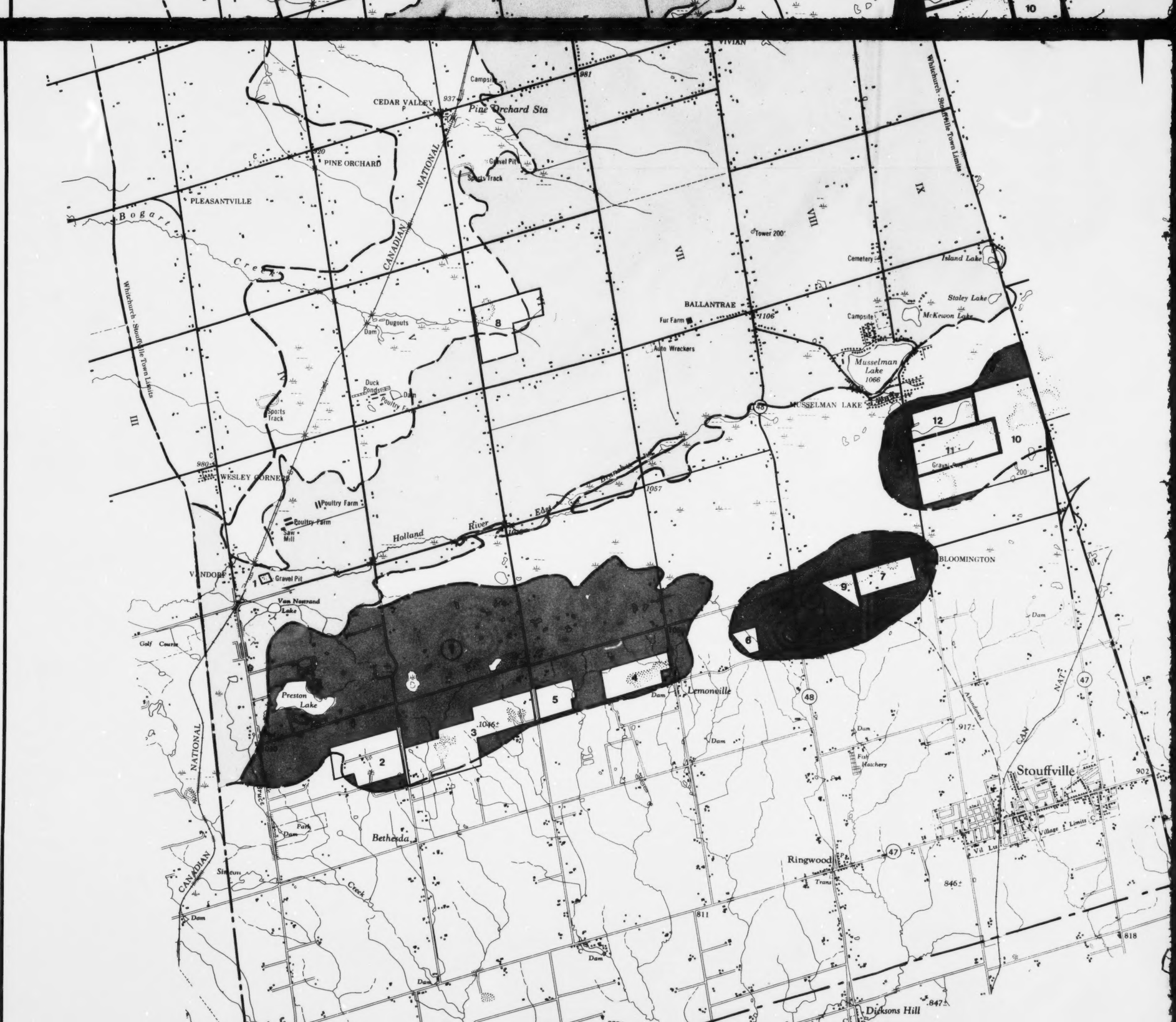
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Pine Orchard Sta
PINE ORCHARD
PLEASANTVILLE
Bogart Creek
CANADIAN NATIONAL
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Gravel Pit
Sports Track
Dugouts
Dam
Duck Ponds
Poultry Farm
WESLEY CORNERS
Poultry Farm
Poultry Farm
Saw Mill
Holland River
VANDORF
Van Nostrand Lake
Golf Course
Preston Lake
Bethesda
Fish Farm
Stream
Creek
BALLANTRAE
Fur Farm
Auto Wreckers
Tower 200'
Cemetery
Campsite
Island Lake
Staley Lake
McKewon Lake
Musselman Lake
1066
MUSSELMAN LAKE
BLOOMINGTON
Lemoneville
Fish Hatchery
Stouffville
Village Limits
Ringwood
Trans
Dicksons Hill
Abandoned
CAN NAT
VIVIAN
Whitchurch-Stouffville Town Limits
I
II
III
IV
VIII
IX
1
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9
10
11
12
47
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981
937
920
980
1057
1046
1106
917
902
846
811
818
847

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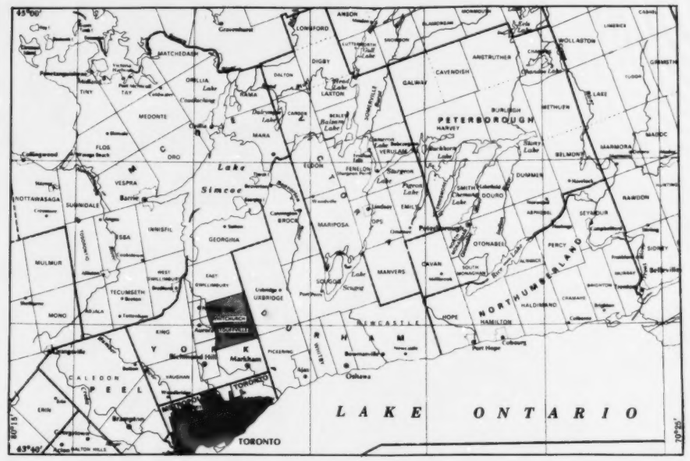

SYMBOLS

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary significance; Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary significance.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary significance.
- Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.

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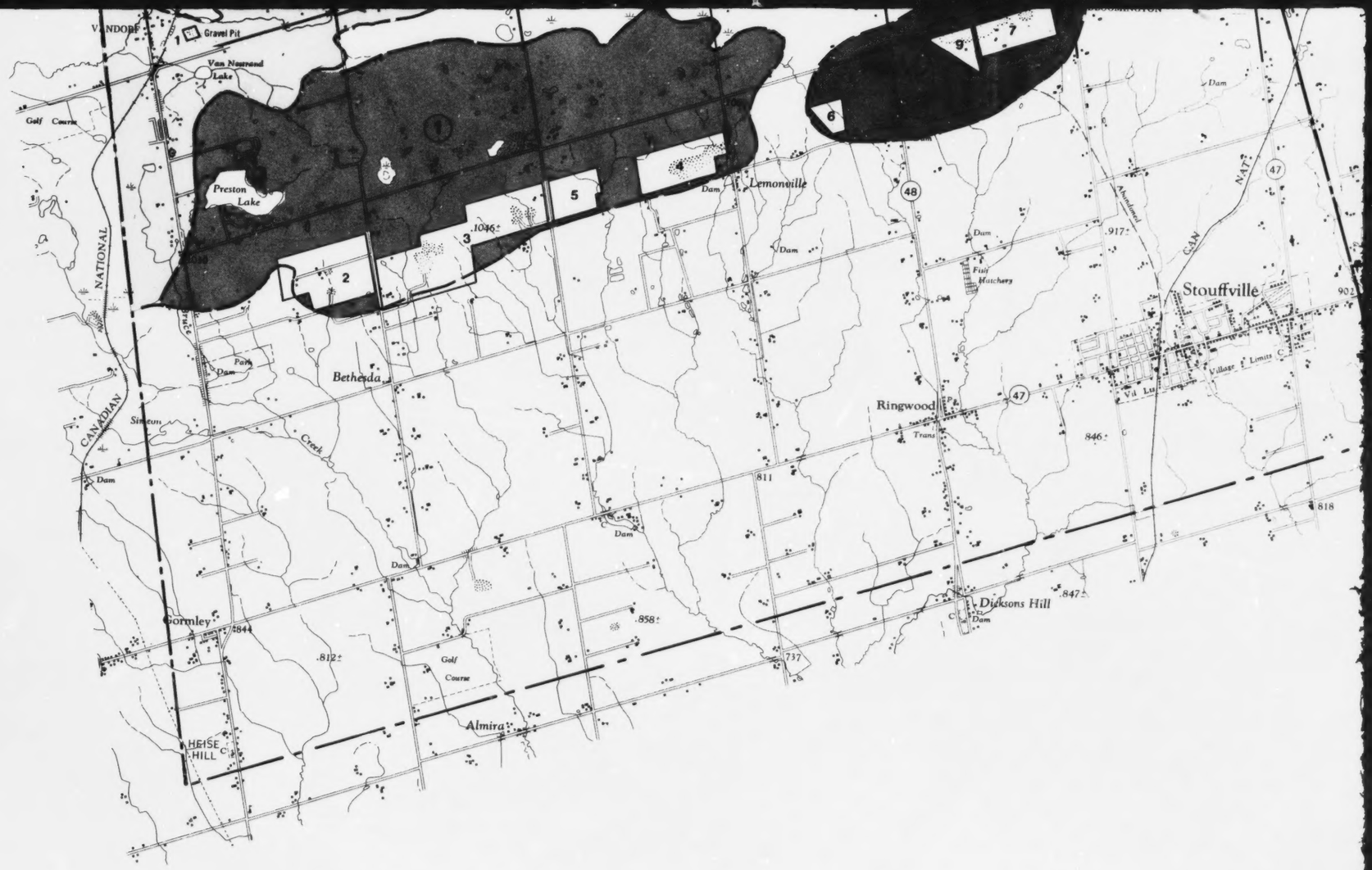
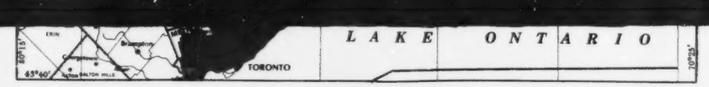


WHITCHURCH-STOUFF

WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE



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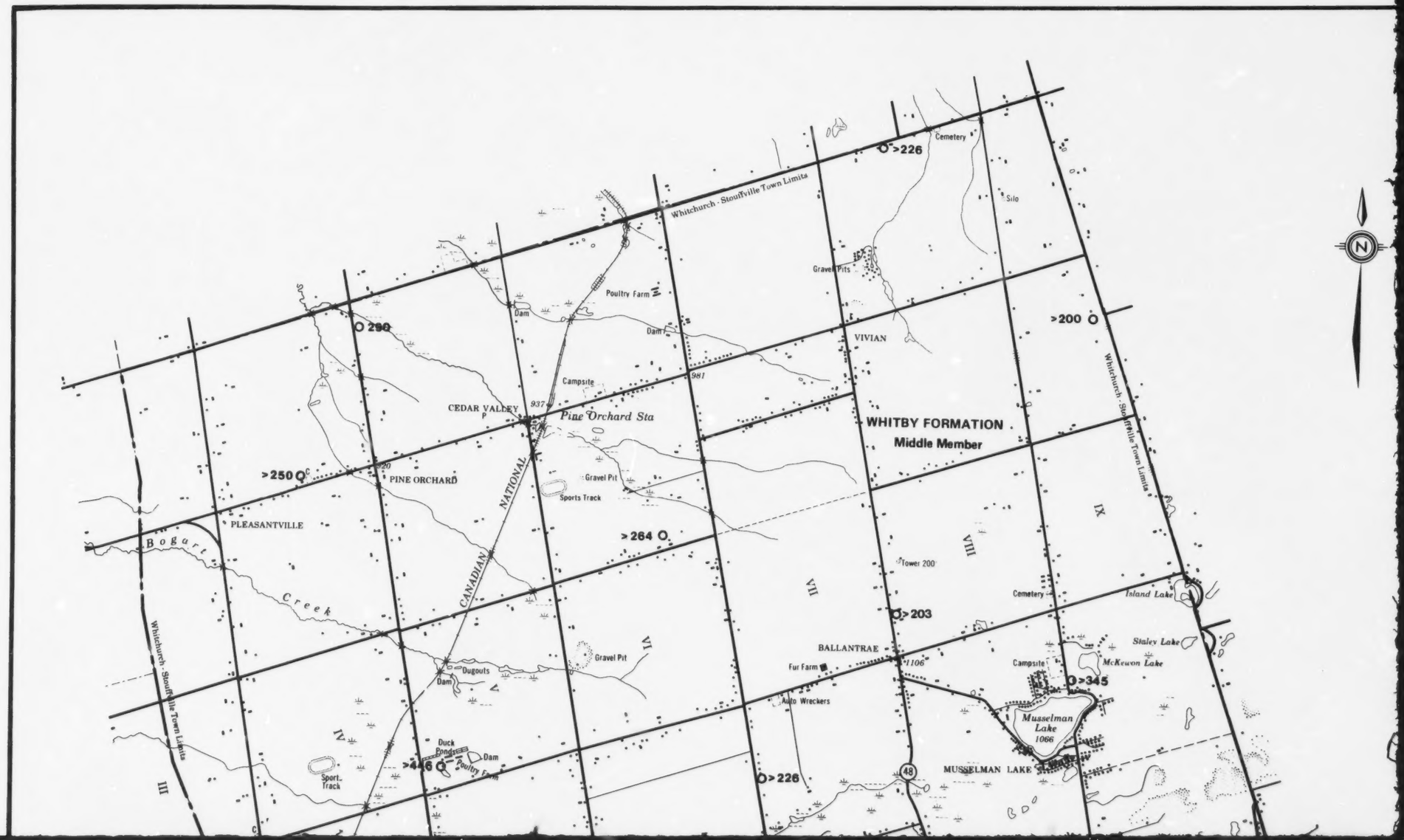
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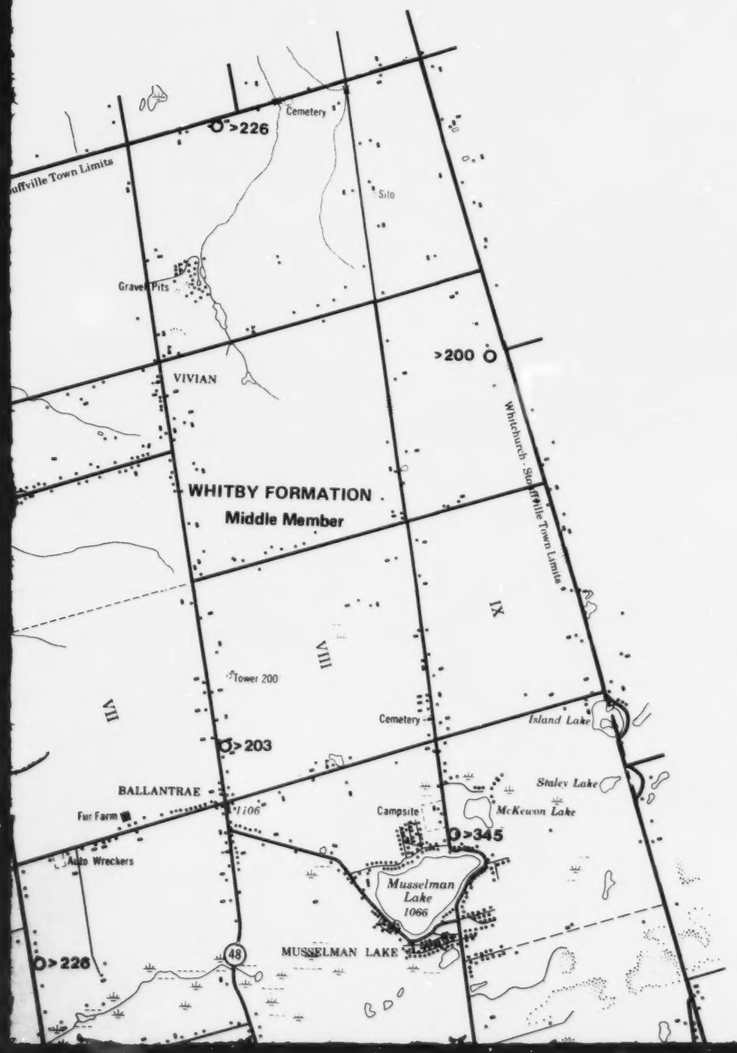
Cemetery
>226
Silo
Gravel Pits
Poultry Farm
Dam
>290
Campsite
CEDAR VALLEY
937
Pine Orchard Sta
981
VIVIAN
>200
WHITBY FORMATION
Middle Member
Whitchurch - Stouffville Town Limits
>250
PINE ORCHARD
Gravel Pit
Sports Track
PLEASANTVILLE
CANADIAN NATIONAL
>264
Bogarts Creek
Tower 200
Cemetery
Island Lake
>203
BALLANTRAE
Fur Farm
1106
Staley Lake
McKewon Lake
Campsite
>345
Auto Wreckers
Musselman Lake
1066
Dugouts
Gravel Pit
Duck Ponds
>446
Sport Track
>226
48
MUSSELMAN LAKE
III
IV
VI
VII
VIII
IX
N



Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. James A.C. Auld
Minister

Dr. J.K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

MAP 3

BEDROCK RESOURCES

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: 31 D/3
31 M/14 W, E

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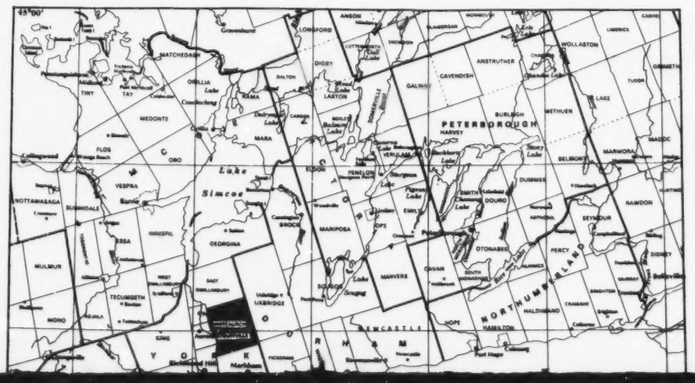

CEDAR VALLEY
Campsite
Pine Orchard Sta
PINE ORCHARD
>250
Gravel Pit
Sports Track
NATIONAL
CANADIAN
PLEASANTVILLE
Bogart
Creek
>264
WHITBY FORMATION
Middle Member
Whitchurch-Stouffville Town Limits
Tower 200
Cemetery
Island Lake
>203
BALLANTRAE
Fur Farm
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Staley Lake
McKeown Lake
Campsite
>345
Musselman Lake
1066
MUSSELMAN LAKE
>226
Gravel Pit
Dugouts
Dam
Duck Ponds
Poultry Farm
>446
Sport Track
WESLEY CORNERS
Poultry Farm
Poultry Farm
Saw Mill
Holland
River
East
Branch
Gravel Pits
>201
BLOOMINGTON
>199
VANDORF
>307
Gravel Pit
Van Nostrand Lake
>192
Golf Course
Preston Lake
Pond
Dam
Lemonville
Fish Hatchery
Stouffville
>329
Village Limits
Bethesda
Park
Dam
Stream
>143
Creek
WHITBY FORMATION
Middle Member
>260
Ringwood
Trans
>211
Gormley
Dicksons Hill
Abandoned
GAN
NAT

BEDROCK RESOURCES

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: 31 D/3
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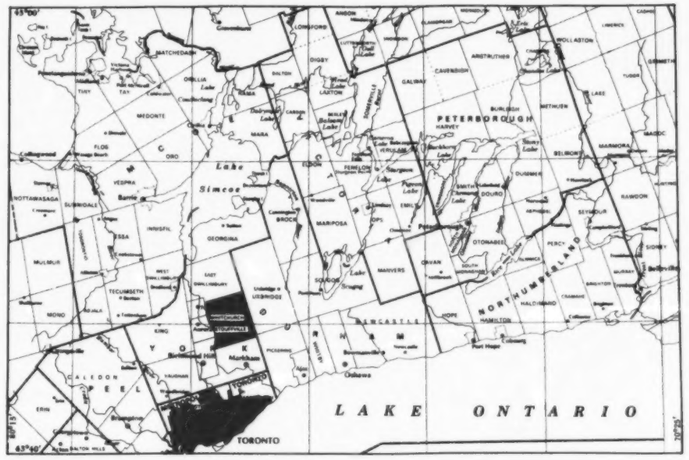

LEGEND

PALEOZOIC
ORDOVICIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN
WHITBY FORMATION
Grey and black shale

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary.

O 27 Selected drilling location indicating reported depth to bedrock (in feet).

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WHITCHURCH-STOUFFV

WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

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